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COUNTY OF SURREY

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Urban District of Woking



REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

together with the Report of the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year 1963

Urban District Council of Woking

*With the compliments of the
Medical Officer of Health*

*Council Offices
Woking*

COUNTY OF SURREY

Urban District of Woking



REPORT

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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
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SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER
together with the Report of the
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
for the year 1963

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF WOKING

HEALTH COMMITTEE

1963/64

Chairman:

COUNCILLOR MRS. M.M. WALMSLEY

Vice-Chairman:

COUNCILLOR E.G. BUCKSEY

The Chairman of the Council:

COUNCILLOR MRS. R.F. McGAW, J.P.

CLR. D.A. BOORMAN

CLR. MRS. D.E. GALE

CLR. I.R.D. GIBSON

CLR. MRS. M. HERD

CLR. C.D. KING

CLR. N.W. McCAW

CLR. F.W. ROBINSON

CLR. E.J. SMITH

CLR. G. SPERRY-JONES

CLR. A.R. WENDEN

Medical Services Sub-Committee

Chairman:

COUNCILLOR MRS. M.M. WALMSLEY

Vice-Chairman:

COUNCILLOR E.G. BUCKSEY

CLR. MRS. D.E. GALE

CLR. MRS. M. HERD

CLR. F.W. ROBINSON

CLR. A.R. WENDEN

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

R. H. KENNEDY, M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H. (to 27.7.63)

C. A. McPHERSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (from 27.7.63)

Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Officer:

A.G. DAVIES, F.A.P.H.I., M.INST.P.C.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

A. BARNETT, M.A.P.H.I.

Public Health Inspectors:

J.S. GARFORTH

M. JACOB (to 30.4.63)

J.M. RANDS (to 30.6.63)

J.P. SMITH (from 17.6.63)

P.G.H. SMITH

L.K. EDWARDS

C. DRAKE (from 1.10.63)

(All qualified and Members of The Association of Public Health Inspectors)

Senior Administrative Assistant:

G.C. MURRELL, D.M.A.

Administrative Assistant:

D. J. LEGGE

District Social Worker:

MISS J.M. EVANS

Home Help Supervisor:

MISS W.M. OLIVER

District Nursing Superintendent:

MISS N.J. EBBORN

Superintendent Health Visitor:

MISS C.E. BERRY

Clerical Staff

P.M. A'COURT

MISS D.B. BROADWAY (to 18.8.63)

MRS. A. CARR

MISS M. COTTINGHAM

MRS. I.M. DONE

MRS. M.E. GILL

MRS. J.C. GOSBY (from 21.10.63)

MISS O.K. HARRIS

MRS. J.A. HEWSON

MRS. C.M. HOLLAND

D.P. ROAKE (from 9.9.63)

N.L. SEAL

MRS. M.A. SOAN

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to present the Annual Report for the year ending 31st December 1963. The period covered is largely when the late Dr. R.H. Kennedy was responsible as Medical Officer and after his death when Dr. C.A. McPherson, the Divisional Medical Officer, North-Western Division, so very kindly accepted the added responsibility of Woking District. As is customary, I would like to draw your attention to some of the features of the report.

Vital Statistics

These make it possible to measure statistically the health of the area and to compare it with other areas. In this section the statistics are compared with those of the County and with England and Wales and are satisfactory. In recent years, the critical test of comparison has tended to depend largely on the infant mortality rate. As, however, the infant deaths now mostly occur within the first week of life and as the causes of death are believed to be closely associated with those of stillbirths, a new term of measurement linking the two, i.e. perinatal deaths, has been devised. The number of births has been steady over the last few years, the birth rate being slightly lower than the average for England and Wales. The number of deaths has risen steadily in proportion to the rise in population, the death rate remaining about the same as last year.

General Health

The long and severe Winter and an epidemic of influenza throughout the South of England was responsible for a fairly high rate of mortality and morbidity in respiratory illnesses, the number of deaths from influenza being 22 compared to 3 and 4 in the two previous years. Notification of measles was high, being a biennial infection, otherwise notifications of infectious illness were low. A relatively large epidemic of typhoid at Zermatt, Switzerland, in the early Spring necessitated some follow-up of persons returning from this holiday resort and a careful watch on secondary cases which happily did not occur.

Personal Health Services

This section of the report has been grouped under the various sections delegated to the Council by the County Council. The services and facilities available to the public and more especially to the handicapped are described. The number of babies born in hospital steadily rises but is still short of the 70% recommended by the Cranbrook report. A rapidly expanding population and a shortage of midwives and maternity beds, makes this at present not attainable. The maternity services, however,

with no maternal deaths and a perinatal mortality well below the national and County average is in a healthy state. Close co-operation with the hospital has ensured the admission of all cases recommended for a hospital bed on account of difficult social circumstances, but this has inevitably necessitated an increase in early discharges.

The work of the home nurses has increased partly on account of the increased population but also by a greater use of their services by the general practitioners. A high percentage of their work is with the elderly. The work of the health visitor also continues to increase. The need to extend her sphere to cover the whole family becomes more pressing, but difficult with present staffing. It is heartening to see the growing co-operation between general practitioners and health visitors. Attendances at Child Welfare Centres are very satisfactory but the rapid expansion of the district has outstripped the facilities available - all but one of the clinics are held in church and parish halls rented for the occasion.

Environmental Health

The details of this section are contained in the Chief Public Health Inspector's report, which I would commend to you. Housing undoubtedly still is the biggest problem with us, but food hygiene presses for increasing attention.

My thanks are due to all concerned in the preparation of this report, the Health Committee for their support, Dr. Soutar and his County Health Staff, for all the help and advice, and the Chief Public Health Inspector, his colleagues and the Staff of the Department for the welcome and ready co-operation.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

P. L. KARNEY

Medical Officer of Health

PART 1

GENERAL
and
STATISTICAL

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

General Statistics

Area in acres	15,712
Total Population (mid 1963)	72,740
Number of inhabited houses (31.12.63)	20,278
Rateable Value - General rate 1. 4. 63	£3,265,309
Sum represented by penny rate (year 63/64)	£13,100

Population and Housing

Year	Population	Houses	Average number per house
1921	26,430	5,078	5.8
1931	29,950	6,853	4.4
1941	47,770	10,743	4.4
1951	49,310	11,949	4.1
1961	67,485	18,387	3.7
1962	70,610 (Est.)	19,170	3.7
1963	72,740 (Est.)	20,278	3.6

The increase in population is 2,130; of this, 451 was a natural increase, the remaining increase being due to immigration. The density of persons to each dwelling continues to improve steadily.

Social Conditions

Woking is a pleasant residential town situated within 25 miles of London in the green belt surrounding the greater London area. A total of 1947 acres comprises common land and open spaces and there are many recreation grounds to provide open air facilities. In the 34 acres of Woking Park there is, in addition to normal activities, an open air Swimming Pool. The progressive new Town of Woking grew up around the railway station. The district, however, has developed like most new towns in neighbourhood units each served by its own shopping, social and recreation centres. Recent development has been considerable.

Although the district is mainly residential and originally the primary occupation was that of Nursery gardening, this has declined with the coming of many light industries. The industrial situation is, however, dominated by the presence of the large aircraft factory at Weybridge and much of the light industry is connected with the aircraft industry. Woking is also the headquarters of the Traffic Manager of one of the sections of British Railways and more recently some development of other office blocks has taken place. The district is well served by British Railways and many find employment in London. Opportunities for employment in the area are high; the ratio of notified vacancies to an employee is about 4.1.

	Woking U. D.	Surrey C. C.	England & Wales
Live Births			
Number	1,257		856,27
Rate per 1,000 population	17.28	15.63	18.8
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births	4.45	5.19	
Stillbirths			
Number	15		
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	11.79	11.49	17.1
Total Live and Stillbirths	1,272		
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	13		
Infant Mortality Rates			
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	10.34	17.08	20.1
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	9.99	16.49	
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	17.86	27.55	
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	7.96	12.01	14.1
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	7.16	10.48	
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	18.87	21.85	
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)			
Number of deaths	-		
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	-	0.38	0.0
Deaths			
Number	806		
Rate per 1,000 population	11.08	12.01	12.1

BIRTHS					
	Males	Female	1963 Total	1962 Total	1961 Total
Live births (legitimate)	610	591	1,201	1,217	1,204
Live births (illegitimate)	31	25	56	46	39
Live birth rate (corrected)			17.11	16.99	17.87
Live birth rate - England & Wales			18.2	18.0	17.4

DEATHS					
	Males	Female	1963 Total	1962 Total	1961 Total
Total deaths	378	428	806	784	680
Death rate (corrected)			9.97	10.10	9.37
Death rate (England & Wales)			12.2	11.9	12.0

The total number of deaths registered in the district was 806, 378 males and 428 females, equal to a death rate of 11.08 per thousand of the estimated population, or an adjusted rate of 9.97.

The deaths occurring outside the district of people really belonging to Woking were 257.

The following deaths occurred in Institutions outside the Woking district of people usually resident in Woking:

St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford ...	...	13
St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey ...	...	133
London Hospitals ...	...	24
Other Hospitals and Institutions ...	...	72

There were 205 deaths within this district of persons not usually resident in Woking, 101 males and 104 females.

The principal causes of death, excluding those from zymotic diseases, were:

Malignant neoplasms		137
Heart disease	271)	
Vascular lesions of nervous system	94)	414
Other circulatory diseases	49)	
Pneumonia	58)	
Bronchitis	44)	106
Other respiratory diseases	4)	

MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS

Malignant and lymphatic neoplasms were responsible for 137 deaths or 16.99 per cent of total deaths.

DISEASES OF THE HEART AND CIRCULATION

There were 414 deaths due to diseases of the heart and circulation. This figure represents 51.36 per cent of the whole deaths.

BRONCHITIS, PNEUMONIA AND OTHER RESPIRATORY DISEASES

There were 58 deaths due to Pneumonia, 44 to Bronchitis and 4 to other respiratory diseases. This gives a total of 106 or 13.15 per cent of total deaths.

The following table sets out the death rates per thousand of the population for certain diseases:

Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	0.61
Cancer	...	...	...	...	1.88
Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	3.73
Heart Disease and Circulation	...	...	...	...	5.69
Nephritis and Nephrosis	...	...	...	...	0.03
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	0.03
Typhoid and Para-typhoid	...	...	...	...	-
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	0.8
Influenza	...	...	...	...	0.3
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	0.1

DEATHS DUE TO VIOLENCE

The figures given below indicate the manner in which Woking residents met their deaths from violence:

Road Traffic deaths	...	11	Drowning	...	...	2
Falls	...	9	Poisoning	...	...	2
Choking	...	1	Burning	...	...	1

In addition to the above, there were 6 suicides.

INFANTILE MORTALITY

	M	F	1963 Total	1962 Total	1961 Total
Deaths under 1 year					
Legitimate	5	7	12	12	19
Illegitimate	-	1	1	2	-
Woking Quinquennial rate (average of five years)			13.15	15.63	19.54
England & Wales Quinquennial rate			21.4	21.9	22.2

There were 13 infant deaths during the year (including transferable deaths) giving an Infant Mortality rate of 10.34 per 1,000 live births, compared with 20.9 per 1,000 live births for England and Wales.

The infantile death rate for illegitimate children in Woking was 17.86 per 1,000 illegitimate live births.

The following tables show the causes of death and ages at death of infants under 1 year.

Cause of Death	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total No. under 1 month
Prematurity	4	-	-	-	4
Congenital abnormality	1	-	-	-	1
Septicaemia	1	-	-	-	1
Broncho Pneumonia	1	-	-	-	1
Post Maturity	1	-	-	-	1
Congenital Heart Disease	1	-	1	-	2

Cause of Death	1-3 months	4-6 months	7-9 months	10-12 months	Total deaths 1-12 months
Congenital Heart Disease	1	-	-	-	1
Prematurity	-	1	-	-	1
Acute Bronchitis	-	1	-	-	1

<u>Stillbirths</u>			1963	1962	1961
	M	F	Total	Total	Total
No. of stillbirths					
Legitimate	9	5	14	11	17
Illegitimate	-	1	1	1	-

Perinatal Deaths

As the majority of infant deaths occur within the first week of birth and the causes of these deaths are believed to be the same as those causing stillbirths, the Registrar General has suggested that these two are combined under the title of perinatal deaths and this forms a new vital statistical measurement.

	1963	1962	1961
Total stillbirths & deaths under 1 week	24	21	25
Perinatal mortality rate	18.87	16.47	20.63

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1963

	Male	Female	Total 1963	Total 1962	Total 1961
All causes	378	428	806	784	680
Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	4	2	6	1	3
Tuberculosis, other	1	-	1	1	1
Syphilitic disease	1	2	3	-	2
Whooping cough	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections ...	-	-	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	2	-	2	2	2
Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	6	7	13	10	15
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	32	7	39	31	24
Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	-	11	11	11	8
Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	-	6	6	4	5
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	36	32	68	72	64
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	1	1	5	3
Diabetes	3	-	3	7	8
Vascular lesions of nervous system	37	57	94	110	95
Coronary disease, angina ...	68	42	110	128	106
Hypertension with heart disease	3	4	7	15	15
Other heart disease	52	102	154	147	143
Other circulatory diseases ...	15	34	49	35	25
Influenza	4	18	22	3	4
Pneumonia	25	33	58	54	32
Bronchitis	35	9	44	41	23
Other diseases of respiratory system	2	2	4	9	4
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	5	4	9	2	3
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	2	2	4	5
Nephritis and nephrosis	2	-	2	1	2
Hyperplasia of prostate	2	-	2	3	1
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-	-	1
Congenital malformations ...	3	3	6	3	4
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	21	37	58	60	61
Motor vehicle accidents ...	6	5	11	10	6
All other accidents	9	6	15	11	12
Suicide	4	2	6	4	3
Homicide and Operations of War	-	-	-	-	-

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Under various Acts and Regulations there are twenty-three diseases which are compulsorily notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health. Serious infectious illnesses such as smallpox, diphtheria, typhoid and poliomyelitis still occur with sufficient frequency to keep Public Health Departments watchful.

The table below shows the incidence of commoner infectious diseases for the past five years:-

Year	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Pneumonia	Measles	Whooping Cough	Puerperal Pyrexia	Polio-myelitis	Erysipelas	Enteric Fever	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Dysentery
1959	-	67	78	1930	8	103	2	4	-	-	-	12
1960	-	30	39	7	57	71	-	5	2	-	-	14
1961	-	21	35	747	11	100	-	2	-	-	-	52
1962	-	16	43	263	32	80	-	4	-	-	-	6
1963	-	10	42	832	24	100	-	-	3	-	-	45

Scarlet Fever

Ten cases were notified this year, seven of school age. No serious cases or deaths were reported and all were treated at home. Scarlet fever nowadays is usually a mild disease and complications are rare.

Whooping Cough

Twenty-four cases were reported; sixteen under school age and seven in the age group 5-10 years. There has been a gradual fall in the incidence of this unpleasant childhood illness and this is undoubtedly partly due to immunisation in infancy. Unfortunately, the protection given at infancy wanes after three years and children not given a booster at 18 months and/or at 5 years may contract a mild infection at school and bring the infection to infants at home.

Measles

There were 832 cases of measles notified. Generally speaking the illness was of a mild type with few complications and all but two were nursed at home.

Poliomyelitis

For the fourth year in succession no cases of poliomyelitis were notified in 1963.

Puerperal Pyrexia

The illness is defined as a febrile condition occurring in a woman to whom a temperature of 100°F. or more has occurred within 14 days after childbirth or miscarriage. The Maternity Hospital at Woking serves Woking and a large surrounding area. During 1963, 1,506 deliveries took place in the Hospital and inevitably with the pressure Maternity Hospitals are now working, some cases of puerperal pyrexia occurred, all of which were notified and included in notifications for Woking. During 1963, 100 cases were notified; 99 of these cases were notified from the Maternity Hospital. Of this figure 46 related to Woking residents.

Enteric Fever

Two cases of Typhoid and one of Paratyphoid were notified. The two cases of typhoid occurred in two brothers, whose parents had had typhoid in 1947 and 1919 and the mother was found to be a carrier probably an intermittent excretor. The paratyphoid case was an isolated case of a boy aged 12, infected with Salmonella Paratyphoid B Phage Type 36 Var. 3. The source of infection was not traced.

Dysentery

Forty-five cases of dysentery were notified. Most of the notifications received concerned children of primary school age and under and were caused by Shigella Sonnei. The illness is relatively mild, spread from person to person and requires treatment at home with appropriate segregation during the carrier stage by exclusion from school or nursery. It is extremely difficult to control the spread in Primary Schools and Nurseries owing to its mild nature and the fact that many children return too soon after the illness both to school or nursery.

Tuberculosis

In accordance with the national trend the number of new cases of tuberculosis notified continues to decline. During 1963 in Woking 17 cases were notified compared with 19 in 1962. The number of cases, per 1,000 attending, detected at Mass X-Ray Units, however, remains constant. Fear and pessimism concerning tuberculosis have been largely removed from people's minds and cases are now being referred to and being spotted at Mass X-Ray at a much earlier stage.

TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases and Mortality during 1963

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-25	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
25-35	4	3	-	2	-	-	-	-
35-45	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-55	4	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
55-65	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and upwards	2	-	-	-	3	1	1	-
TOTALS	17	12	1	2	4	2	1	-

The number of cases of tuberculosis notified during the year ending 31st December was 32 as will be seen from the following table:

Number notified by General Practitioners	2
Number notified by Institutions and Clinics	15
Number transferred to Woking	15
Number notified after death	-

The following table shows the number of cases on the register since 1959, and the number of deaths which occurred:

YEAR	Number on Register				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1959	330	215	27	46	5	1	-	-
1960	341	213	26	44	2	-	-	-
1961	339	217	27	40	2	1	1	-
1962	351	231	23	39	1	-	-	1
1963	346	231	23	40	4	2	1	-

During the year no action became necessary under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1925 or Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936. These regulations relate to the restriction of tuberculosis sufferers from employment in the handling of milk and the compulsory removal to hospital in certain circumstances of persons suffering from tuberculosis.

Details on the preventive work, Care and After Care, B.C.G. Vaccination, Mass X-Ray and the work of the Voluntary District Care Committee are given in the Personal Health Services Section of this report.

OTTERSHAW ISOLATION HOSPITAL

The following table shows the number of Working cases admitted to the Isolation Hospital during 1963:-

Mumps	1	Measles ...	2
Chicken Pox ...	2	Typhoid ...	2
Gastro Enteritis	17	Influenzal	
Infective Hepatitis	1	Meningitis	1
Haemolytic		E. Coli O11	1
Streptococcal throat	2	Scabies ...	3
Sonnei Dysentery	4	Encephalitis	1

INFECTIOUS DISEASES 1963

[illegible]

WATER SUPPLY

The water supply of the district, which is supplied by the Woking and District Water Company remained satisfactory during the year in quality and quantity. It is a relatively hard water. The greater part of the district derives its supply by pumping from five shallow wells sunk in the gravel at Chertsey. Byfleet and parts of West Byfleet and Woodham receive a supply from the River Thames through the Company's Station at Walton-on-Thames. Both supplies are subjected to sedimentation, filtration and chlorination before being put into the mains. The Company carry out sampling of the raw and treated water of the Chertsey supply every month and of the Walton-on-Thames supply every week and submit these samples to their own Consultant Analysts in London for bacteriological examination. They also have the waters examined chemically twice yearly, or should a complaint arise.

Ten random samples of the treated water were also taken throughout the area during the year by the Public Health Inspectors and submitted for bacteriological examination to the Public Health Laboratory at Guildford. All these tests proved satisfactory. The Woking and District Water Company's mains were extended by 3,658 yards in the Urban District during 1963. There are now no properties relying on well water in the district and all houses have the benefit of a piped supply and no stand-pipes are required.

A sample of the Company's treated Chertsey water taken in December 1963 showed the following satisfactory chemical and bacteriological analyses.

Chemical Results in Parts per Million

Appearance: Bright with a few particles		Turbidity		less than 3
Colour	6	Odour		Nil
pH	7.5	Free Carbon Dioxide		12
Electric Conductivity	700	Dissolved Solids dried at 180° C		470
Chlorine present as Chloride	41	Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate		200
Hardness	Total 380	Carbonate		200
		Non-carbonate		180
Nitrate Nitrogen	1.5	Nitrite Nitrogen		Absent
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.030	Oxygen Absorbed		0.7
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.053	Residual Chlorine		0.05
Metals - Iron, Zinc, Copper, Lead and Manganese:				Absent

Bacteriological Results

Number of colonies developing on Agar	(	1 day at	2 days at	3 days at
	(	37°C.	37°C.	20-22°C.
	(
	(	0 per ml.	0 per ml.	1 per ml.
		Present in	Absent from	Probable number
Presumptive Coliform reaction		- ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Bact. coli. (Type 1)		- ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Cl. welchii reaction		- ml.	100 ml.	

This sample is practically clear and bright in appearance, just on the alkaline side of neutrality and free from iron and other metals. The water is very hard in character though not excessively so and it contains no excess of mineral constituents. It is free from noticeable colour, is of very satisfactory organic quality and of the highest standard of bacterial purity.

These results are indicative of an efficiently treated water, pure and wholesome in character and suitable for public supply purposes.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Comment on this is contained in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector under "Drainage". I would merely add that the number of cesspools requiring regular emptying numbered 642 at the end of the year. Of these 175 were of post-war construction. Another 89 cesspools or septic tanks were emptied on request. This emptying was accomplished at a rate which gave an 8-9 week cycle. Pail closets, numbering 64 were emptied weekly by a private company engaged by the Council.

SWIMMING POOLS

The Swimming Pool opened in 1935 in Woking Park continues in popularity with residents and visitors. Its filtration, aeration and chlorination plant provides a complete turnover of the 425,000 gallons of main water it contains every five hours, and the water is tested for alkalinity and acidity twice daily. Samples of the water were taken regularly and submitted to the Guildford Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination. The results of the examinations were quite satisfactory.

In 1963 the number of admissions was 109,200 as against 113,185 for the previous year.

There are no privately owned swimming pools open to the public in the district.

MILK SUPPLY

During this year, the ninth in which all milk sold within the Urban District was required to be heat treated or Tuberculin Tested, 60 samples of milk were submitted for bacteriological examination and were reported upon as satisfactory in all cases, with the exception of five samples of Tuberculin Tested milk and one sample of pasteurised milk which failed the methylene blue test.

Details of the tests to which these 60 samples were subjected are as follows:-

Designation of Milk	Phosphatase Test	Methylene Blue Test	Turbidity Test
Pasteurised	21	21	-
T.T. Pasteurised	25	25	-
Sterilised	-	-	2
T.T. farm bottled	-	12	-

The phosphatase test gives an indication of efficiency or otherwise of pasteurisation, whilst the methylene blue test determines keeping quality and cleanliness, and the efficiency of sterilisation is checked by means of the turbidity test.

ICE CREAM

The bulk of the ice cream sold in the Urban District is manufactured outside the district, principally by firms of national repute, but there are a few firms engaged in the manufacture and sale of soft ice cream.

During the year 42 samples of ice cream were submitted for bacteriological examination to the Public Health Laboratory, St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford.

The results were as follows:-

Grade 1	-	29
Grade 11	-	4
Grade 111	-	3
Grade 1V	-	6

Grades 1 and 11 may be regarded as satisfactory.

A rather higher number of samples than usual proved unsatisfactory. They occurred mainly in the product of one firm manufacturing soft ice cream and operating from premises outside the district. Investigations were made in collaboration with the Health Department of the Authority concerned, and the position rectified.

PART 11

P E R S O N A L
H E A L T H
S E R V I C E S

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

From the 1st April 1961 the duties under Part III of the National Health Services Act, together with added functions were delegated to the Woking District Council under the Local Government Act, 1958.

The delegated health and welfare functions are:-

a) National Health Service Act 1946

Section 22 - Care of Mothers and Young Children

23 - Midwifery

24 - Health Visiting

25 - Home Nursing

26 - Vaccination and Immunisation

28 - Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care

29 - Domestic Help

b) Mental Health Act 1959

Care and After Care of persons suffering from Mental Disorder

c) National Assistance Act 1948

Section 29 - Welfare arrangements for blind, deaf, dumb and crippled persons, etc.

30 - Voluntary organisations for disabled persons' welfare

d) Disabled Persons (Employment) Act 1958

Section 3 - Provision of sheltered employment by Local Authorities

e) Nurseries & Child Minders Regulation Act 1948

Registration and Supervision

Also included in this section is a section on the National Assistance Act 1948 and the amendment Act 1951.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

1963 1962 1961

Notification of births

Born at home	388	392	433
Born at Hospital/Maternity Home in Woking	741	708	657
in County	80	100	101
Elsewhere	38	33	58
Born at Private Nursing Homes	69	87	58

Expectant and Nursing Mothers

Nine Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics are held in six centres in Woking. In addition regular relaxation classes are held. The Clinics are in the charge of a General Practitioner with special experience. Good co-operation is maintained with the Woking and Windlesham Maternity units. The close co-operation is invaluable in the prevention of Toxaemia in pregnancy and in the admission of cases with poor social circumstances for hospital delivery.

The following shows the work undertaken at Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics:-

No. of women attended	(Ante-Natal - 766 Post-Natal - 171)
No. of attendances	(Ante-Natal - 3,336 Post-Natal - 171)
No. of cases referred to Hospital for admission on account of social conditions	- 99

Maternal Mortality

There were no maternal deaths.

Puerperal Pyrexia

100 cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified, one case in domiciliary confinement and the remainder in institutional confinements.

Unmarried Mothers and the Care of Illegitimate Children

During the year one case was admitted to a Mother and Baby Home run by voluntary organisations and two Woking cases were admitted to the Hostel provided by the County Council at Dorincourt, Woking. Residence in these hostels is normally for two months before and two months after confinement and mothers are assisted to find employment on leaving the hostels and in making arrangements for the care of the babies.

Child Welfare Centres

The Council maintain nine Child Welfare Centres, and Clinics are held weekly. They are attended by a doctor and a health visitor. During the year 3,520 children attended and the number of attendances was 17,961. The percentage of children born during the year who attended was 82.14. Examination of children is done at regular intervals, all immunisation procedures carried out and welfare foods distributed.

Audiological Service

As from the 1st January 1962, the mothers of all babies born in the area have been invited to bring them in for a screening test of hearing as soon after the age of 7/12. This is an extension of the scheme of examination of only "at risk" groups done previously. Follow up of all cases of deafness or of doubt is done at a Diagnostic Clinic held at Penlee Clinic. Forty-eight Woking cases were seen at this Clinic in 1963, 21 under five and 27 over five. Parent guidance in all cases was given.

Dental Care Service

Dental inspection and treatment of expectant mothers and children under five years of age is offered by the Council's School Dental Officers who devote a part of their time to this work. Patients are referred largely from Ante-Natal and Child Welfare Clinics. This work offers an early opportunity to promote Dental Health Education and it is hoped to build this service more in the future. During the year 266 mothers and children under five years were examined and 123 treated.

Day Nurseries

There is one Day Nursery in Woking with thirty-six places. Admission is restricted to the following classes -

1. Where the mother is the sole wage earner.
2. Where there are special medical or social conditions likely to seriously prejudice the health of the child.
3. When, upon consideration of individual circumstances, it appears that admission is necessary in the interests of the child.

Care of Premature Babies

All babies weighing 5½lbs. or less at birth are included under this heading. Special arrangements for the care of these infants in their own homes are made by the Midwife and Health Visitor services, and infants who cannot be cared for at home are admitted to Hospital. Premature babies born in Hospital are notified to the Department on discharge and are kept under supervision by the Health Visitor.

57 premature live births were notified, of which 7 occurred at home. The number that died within twenty-eight days was 2. There were 7 premature stillbirths.

Sale of Welfare Foods

Both Welfare foods and proprietary foods are on sale at all Clinics and in addition at Sharrard House and the Women's Voluntary Service Centre at 121, Chertsey Road, Woking, for which we are indebted to the good services of the W.V.S.

MIDWIFERY

The County Council is the 'local Supervising Authority' but under the delegation scheme the Council is responsible for ensuring that the maternity services are adequate for the needs of the area.

Woking employs 3 whole time Midwives and 5 District Nurses/Midwives for district work. All are qualified to administer inhalation analgesics. At regular intervals they are sent on refresher courses. Three of the Midwives act as tutors for the training of pupils. In addition to attending home confinements, the Midwives are responsible for maternity cases discharged from Hospital before the tenth day. This is tending to form an increasing proportion of their work. The percentage of babies born at home is 41.81 (42.24 in 1962 and 49.54 in 1961). In 1959 the Committee on Maternity Services (The Cranbrook Committee) recommended that a national average of 70% of confinements should be in Hospital, but owing to a rapidly expanding population and to shortage of Midwives, this is not at present attainable in Woking.

The following is a summary of the work of the Domiciliary Midwives in 1963; the figures in brackets are those for 1962:-

Confinements attended:-

By Midwife only	293	(309)
By Midwife and Doctor	140	(150)
Inhalation analgesics administered	374	(394)
Ante-Natal visits made	2,800	(3,156)
Nursing visits made	7,106	(6,398)
Midwife booked cases transferred to Hospital during labour	18	

In all but five cases a doctor was booked to look after the patient during her pregnancy.

HEALTH VISITING

Woking has ten District Health Visitors. The greater part of their time is allocated to the delegated health and welfare services, the remaining approximately 20% being devoted to the School Health Service in their capacity as School Nurses.

Health Education has become one of the main duties of Health Visitors. They advise mothers on the management, feeding and clothing of young children, the danger of accidents in the home and the importance of immunisation and vaccination. Mothers are seen in their own homes or in the Child Welfare Clinics and much of their work is done in a very personal way, although group teaching is undertaken on occasions. In addition, Health Visitors have recently been encouraged to visit the aged in their areas and to acquaint them with the services available to them such as District Nurses, Home Help, Chiropody, etc.

The following are details of cases visited by Health Visitors:

Expectant Mothers	349
Infants under 1 year of age	1,333
Children 1-5 years	4,627

HOME NURSING

During 1963 the District Nurses have continued to give valuable service. The General Practitioners of the district make full use of their services and generally make contact with the Nurses themselves. The largest part of the Nurses' time is spent caring for the aged chronic sick. At the end of the year the Nursing Staff comprised five full-time, five District Nurses/Midwives and four part-time Nurses.

The following is a summary of their work:

Number of patients attended	969	(896)
Number of visits paid	20,746	(18,297)
Number of visits to patients aged 65 and over	14,036	(12,609)

(the figures in brackets refer to 1962)

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

There was again no recorded case of diphtheria during the year. The following figures give the Immunity Index at 31st December, 1963; this index shows the percentage of children who have, within the last five years, received either their first course of injections or a subsequent reinforcing dose.

Immunity Index - 0-4 years 74; 0-15 years 70.

During the year, 1011 children were given their primary course of immunisation and 902 their reinforcement doses. This work was carried out in clinics or at schools and an attempt is now made to visit each school each year, although the programme is occasionally upset by the incidence of poliomyelitis when it may be desirable to suspend injections of all kinds. Of these, private practitioners gave 494 primary immunisations and 158 reinforcing injections during the year.

It is important to see that all children receive their first injections before reaching 1 year of age.

Almost all the children immunised against diphtheria were at the same time protected against whooping cough, and in addition some 1,603 of these children received an element of protection against tetanus as well, in the form of the triple antigen.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

281 children under 14 years of age and 23 adults were vaccinated during the year.

B.C.G. VACCINATION, 1963

The Council has a scheme for voluntary B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis for children age 13 years, which has recently been extended to include children approaching that age, school children age 14 or older and students attending establishments of further education. The table below gives details of B.C.G. vaccinations carried out during 1963.

Age Group	Consent		Mantoux Test				Vaccination	
	No.	% of Age Group	+ve No.	% of Test	-ve No.	% of Test	No.	% of Age Group
1,025	705	68.78	45	7.36	566	92.64	566	55.22

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

Details are given below of the administration of poliomyelitis vaccine during 1963.

	0-18 years	18-30 years	30 and over	Total
Complete Primary Course by Oral Vaccine	1,172	52	148	1,372
Complete Primary Course by Injection	-	-	-	
Booster Third Dose by Oral Vaccine	202	41	69	312
Booster Third Dose by Injection	8	4	5	17
Booster Fourth Dose by Oral Vaccine	2,035	-	-	2,035
Booster Fourth Dose by Injection	1	-	-	1

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER CARE

Tuberculosis

a) Liaison with hospitals and voluntary services - visiting and social welfare services

One of the Health Visitors has a special responsibility for the prevention of tuberculosis in the community and attends the Chest Clinics. She makes a report on the environmental circumstances of every new case and prepares a list of contacts for the Consultant. Appropriate tests, x-rays and vaccinations are then carried out. During the year 1,062 visits were made to patients in their homes. In addition the Chest Clinic has the services part-time of an Almoner and is linked with other social work services in the Department. The work of the Voluntary Care Committee continues to expand among the non T.B. chest patients.

The Council also accept financial responsibility for the maintenance of T.B. patients recommended to Rehabilitation Units. During the year one patient was sent on a Rehabilitation Course under the Council's scheme.

b) Mass Radiography

The Mass Radiography Unit visits Byfleet twice a month and in addition X-Ray facilities are available at the Hospitals at Woking Victoria and St. Peter's, Chertsey, to the General Practitioner service. The number of persons examined was very low, only 181 persons. No new cases of T.B. were discovered. However, 7,846 Woking persons were mass x-rayed in visits to factories, offices, etc. 7 Cases of significant Pulmonary T.B. and 4 cases of Lung Cancer were discovered.

c) Rehabilitation and colonisation

The Council accept financial responsibility for the maintenance of tuberculous patients, who are recommended by the Chest Physicians for admission to the Rehabilitation Units at institutions approved for this purpose.

During 1963 the Council accepted financial responsibility for one patient at Sherwood Village Settlement, Rainworth, Notts.

Aged and Chronic Sick

The care and after care of sick or aged persons requires the closest liaison and co-operation between the Local Authority, Health and Welfare staff, the Hospital Staff and the Voluntary Associations. The last have given much valuable help.

a) Home Nursing

Working in co-operation with the General Practitioners, the District Nursing Staff is able to afford adequate and general nursing care to old people; about 70% of these visits are paid to people over 65 years of age. Where deterioration is taking place it is reported to the Family Doctor.

b) Health Visiting

Health Visitors are being encouraged to steadily convert to general health visiting of the family and to devote part of their time to the older person to assess home conditions and advise generally on the special facilities available to them - clubs, home nursing, chiropody.

c) Geriatric Health Visitors

These Health Visitors are attached to the Geriatrician and visit the homes of old people who have been recommended for hospital care, or who are shortly to be discharged and arrange ancillary services for the period prior to admission or subsequent to discharge.

d) Ancillary Services

Chiropody, Home Help Service (about 90% of those receiving Home Help services are elderly persons), Neighbourly Home Helps, Laundry Services, Medical loans of equipment and aids, are some of the ancillary services provided, of which mention is made in other parts of the report.

Problem Families - Prevention of break up of families

A scheme for more intensive social care of families with multiple problems by social service trained workers was started in 1958. The scheme provides for assisting the Medical Officer in -

- a) Planning the family case work
- b) Co-ordinating the work of various officers and voluntary organisations
- c) Acting as visiting case workers in selected families

I list below the work carried out during 1963 in connection with this work:-

Number of families considered at those	
Conferences 	26
Number of families rehoused 	2
Number of hours service received by problem families attended by:	
(a) Special Home Helps 	64½
(b) Ordinary Home Helps 	75¾
Number of families who received home help service 	2
Number of special home helps available for duty with problem or failing families at 31.12.63 	1
Number of problem families sent for training to:	
(a) Frimhurst Recuperative Home ...	Nil
(b) Other institutions 	Nil

Number of families sent for recuperative holidays	Nil
---------------------------------------------------	--------	-----

26 Problem Families remained on the register at the end of the year.

The following table expresses in group form the failings and difficulties of families:-

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Marital | 4. Housewifery & child-care |
| 2. Material needs | 5. Desertion |
| 3. Physical, Mental & Psychological | 6. Delinquency |
| | 7. Other reasons |

Most families fall into two or more headings and groups. In this work one is often dealing with families where at least one member is socially or psychologically unstable. He or she will have grown up with little or no idea of personal relationship and it takes many months or years to bring them to a better understanding how to live as a family.

Recuperative Holidays

The Council's Recuperative Holidays Scheme deals with patients who are in poor health and require a recuperative holiday but do not require organised medical or nursing care.

Holidays are provided for two classes of patients, either those who recently have been in-patients or out-patients of hospitals, or those who have been nursed through an acute illness in their own homes under the care of a private medical practitioner.

Mothers and young children are dealt with under Section 22 of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

Particulars of the cases dealt with during the year are as follows:

	Hospital In- Patients	Hospital Out- Patients	General Practi- tioners' Cases	Total
Number of patients sent to Holiday Homes	5	7	5	17
Length of stay:				
2 weeks	5	7	4	16
3 weeks	-	-	1	1

Chiropody

Chiropody treatment has been provided since May 1960 for the elderly, the physically handicapped and expectant mothers as part of the County Council's arrangements for the prevention of illness under Section 28(1) of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

Expectant mothers and persons registered as substantially and permanently handicapped are authorised to visit for treatment a chiropodist approved by the Council. There are four such chiropodists in Woking authorised to carry out treatment under the scheme.

Until July 1961, chiropody treatment for the elderly was provided only through a scheme operated by voluntary bodies to whom the Council paid a grant towards the cost of the service.

However, since July 1961, the chiropody scheme has been extended so that the elderly, and in addition, blind and partially sighted persons, may also receive treatment direct from chiropodists approved by the Council, as an alternative to receiving treatment through the scheme run by voluntary organisations.

At the end of the year there were six old people's clubs in Woking operating through these voluntary organisations. Five were administered by the Surrey Council of Social Service, whilst one was organised through the British Red Cross Society.

A charge of 3/- is made for each chiropody treatment through either scheme, with free treatment for those unable to afford this fee.

Health Education

The Health Visitor continued to play an important part in Health Education in Infant Welfare Clinics and to supplement this with posters and leaflets on such subjects as immunisation, accident prevention, diet and care of teeth. In two Secondary Schools in the area courses in Mothercraft are given by the Health Visitor to Senior girls. Individual talks by the Staff have been given to Voluntary Societies, Parent/Teacher Associations, etc. Exhibition stands relating to the various aspects on the health service were displayed at the very successful Civic Exhibition held for the first time during the year.

DOMESTIC HELP

Administration of the Scheme

The Council's scheme makes provision for "domestic help for households where such help is required owing to the presence of any person who is ill, lying-in, an expectant mother, mentally defective, aged, or is a child not exceeding compulsory school age." The function of the home help is to carry out the normal domestic duties and the running of the home which are usually undertaken by the housewife.

Establishment

The Establishment of equivalent full time helps for the financial year ended 31st March 1964 was 26.

Number of cases where domestic help was provided during 1963:-

(a) Maternity (including expectant mothers)	175
(b) Tuberculosis	5
(c) Chronic sick (including aged and infirm)	194
(d) Others	77

Neighbourly Help Scheme

During 1961, the Home Help Service was extended by the introduction of the Neighbourly Help Scheme. Under the Scheme, neighbours are given a weekly payment varying between 10/- and £2 for looking after old people living alone or other suitable cases, by paying them frequent visits during the day and carrying out as required and in their own time such jobs as shopping, lighting a fire, preparing meals and cleaning.

WELFARE SERVICES

With effect from 1st April 1961, the District Council assumed delegated responsibility for the Welfare Services provided under Sections 29 and 30 of the National Assistance Act 1948 as amended by the Mental Health Act. In addition, the Council has authority to act under Section 31 of this Act. Much of the local organisation of welfare facilities is closely allied to the work of the voluntary organisations and efforts are constantly being made to extend the concept of co-ordination. The special categories of handicapped for which provision is made are:

Blind
Deaf
Physically Handicapped
Aged
Mentally Handicapped
Mentally Ill

The special provisions made are:-

Friendly Visiting

Each of the categories mentioned have a social worker specially trained who visits each handicapped person, assesses their handicap and their needs, acquaints them with the special facilities and amenities available to them, interprets their needs to the statutory and voluntary services and works closely with the local voluntary association. She often introduces or sometimes is introduced by the voluntary staff of the local club or group.

Clubs

Each of the groups have a local club where the handicapped person meets others similarly handicapped and friendly members of the public. The clubs meet about once a month and in addition organise outings to various places of interest and to other neighbouring clubs.

Sheltered employment and training

Depending on the severity of the handicap a special "placement service" in open or sheltered industry or commerce is undertaken of all disabled either by the local Ministry of Labour or voluntary associations, and in the case of the young adult the Youth Employment Officer. Provision for training or rehabilitation is made by the Council and the Ministry. Workshops for the blind and disabled, Home Workers Schemes and Occupational Therapy for other categories of severely handicapped are available.

Meals on Wheels

Meals on wheels for the elderly and the handicapped is organised locally by the Women's Voluntary Service. About 150 meals are distributed twice weekly.

Medical equipment, aids and adaptations to the home

The Council assist handicapped persons to overcome the effects of their disabilities by the provision of suitable aids and by adaptations to their dwellings, the purpose of which is to help them to continue to live in their own homes without undue hardship.

Holidays

Special holiday arrangements are made for each of the categories of handicapped and aged. Arrangements are also made to receive into care severely handicapped persons to enable other members of the family to go on holiday.

Occupational Therapy

Occupational Therapy is provided for both the handicapped and for the tuberculous through the County Council team and full time qualified occupational therapy team. They also assist in constructing aids to help the handicapped.

Voluntary Organisations

The Women's Voluntary Service, the Red Cross and the Old People's Welfare Committee in association with the Woking Council of Social Service organise the clubs for the handicapped and aged and also are responsible for the Meals on Wheels, Medical Loans, distribution of clothing, holidays and many of the other activities associated with them. They are assisted by many other voluntary associations. The Surrey Associations for the Blind, the Deaf and the Disabled are agents for the County Council

and the Council in respect of each of those disabilities.

Housing

As a Housing Authority the Council make special provision for housing for the aged and handicapped.

a) Blind and Partially Sighted Persons

The number of persons living in the Urban District who were on the Register of Technically Blind Persons at the end of 1963 was 128.

The age distribution is indicated below:

Age Group	New Cases Registered during year			Total Registered Blind Persons		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1-4	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-15	-	-	-	5	-	5
16-49	1	1	2	7	12	19
50-64	-	-	-	9	12	21
65-84	1	5	6	13	39	52
85+	-	1	1	5	26	31

In addition there are 27 persons on the Partially Sighted Register. Every effort is made to ensure that the benefits of registration are known and many referrals are now received through the National Assistance Offices, Almoners, Health Visitors, Welfare Officers, etc.

Workshops for the Blind, Home Workers' Scheme and National Library

There is at present one Woking blind person employed in a Workshop for the Blind as a knitter. The Council pays capitation fees to the Workshop and supplementation of earnings to the blind employee.

Capitation fees and augmentation of earnings are also paid to the Royal National Institute for the Blind in respect of one blind person whose work as a piano tuner is supervised by their Home Industries Department.

In addition 20 blind persons are supplied with Braille or Moon Type Books by the National Library for the Blind.

b) The Deaf or Dumb and Partially Deaf

The Middlesex and Surrey League for the Hard of Hearing act as the Council's agents in respect of persons who have hearing difficulties, whilst the Royal Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb implemented the Council's scheme for the provision of welfare services for deaf and dumb persons, until 1st April 1963. Since that date, the Royal Association have retained responsibility for spiritual activities only, whilst the Association's Welfare Worker has been transferred to the County Council to undertake general welfare duties for the deaf.

The number of persons on the Register of Deaf and Hard of Hearing on the 31st December 1963 was as follows:-

			Children under age 16	Persons aged 16-64	Persons aged 65 & over
Register of Handicapped Persons (Deaf)	With	M	-	4	-
	speech	F	-	2	-
	Without	M	-	13	4
	speech	F	-	6	2
Register of Handicapped Persons (Hard of Hearing)		M	-	2	4
		F	-	7	8
TOTAL			-	34	18

The Welfare Officer of the area is Mr. C. Davis. He is responsible for all welfare matters concerning the deaf and works in close liaison with the Middlesex and Surrey League for the Hard of Hearing. He is also available to interpret for deaf persons in Court and such situations involving disputes, misunderstandings and so on.

c) Other Handicapped Persons

	Male	Female	Totals
Under 16	7	5	12
Aged 16-64	41	26	67
Aged 65 and over	10	12	22
	—	—	—
	58	43	101
	—	—	—

Under the County Council scheme for handicapped persons (other than the blind and deaf) the Council share the services of a social worker and she works closely with the Voluntary Association for Surrey Disabled. The Voluntary Association keeps in touch with all other organisations catering for the physically handicapped in Surrey.

During 1963 financial assistance was given towards the training and rehabilitation of one handicapped person.

d) The Aged

In addition to the Medical and Statutory Services detailed in the Care and After Care Section, there has been over the years a steady increase in the amount and type of welfare facilities for old people provided by voluntary effort. Much of the work started through a local Old People's Welfare Committee affiliated to the Woking Council of Social Service. There is now a club for old people in each of the residential areas of the district. The clubs meet monthly or bi-monthly and are very popular. Many of the clubs undertake friendly visiting of their members and others who wish it in their areas; they also organise holidays at special terms and each year a handicraft exhibition is held centrally.

Meals on Wheels

This is organised by the Women's Voluntary Service. Meals are obtained from the canteen of a local firm and from Brookwood Hospital. 5,797 meals were served during the year.

e) Mentally disordered

The local Mentally Handicapped Association, supported by the Chairman of the Council, launched a very vigorous and successful campaign to collect funds for building a social centre for the mentally handicapped. Work is to be started shortly. Woking is fortunate in having Brookwood Hospital. Facilities for Club membership and recreations at the Hospital are extended to all out-patients.

MENTAL HEALTH

The reorientation towards community care as envisaged in the recommendations of the Mental Health Act of 1959, is steadily becoming an established part of the social services in the domiciliary field. The visiting of the mentally ill and subnormal persons in the community and the provision of care and after care is undertaken through the Mental Welfare Officer and special social workers, and the services of general Health Visitors. These officers endeavour to provide a personal service of advice and support for the patient and his family and so prevent, if possible, further mental breakdown, the need for admission or re-admission to Hospital, and to rehabilitate the patient to a normal life at home, at work and in the Community. With suitable support and training it is possible for even fairly severe mental disabilities to be overcome sufficiently to allow the patient to become independent, though many will continue to need help throughout their lives.

Subnormality and Severe Subnormality

Investigation and registration of all new cases of subnormality and their community care or admission to hospital or guardianship, is undertaken in conjunction with one of the specialist medical officers on the staff of the County Council.

The Physician Superintendent at Botleys Park Hospital, Chertsey, is most helpful in seeing various patients by appointment and close co-operation has been built up in this way between the hospital authorities and the officers of the local health authority. Gratitude must also be expressed for accommodation offered by the hospital for short term placements to relieve relatives, or in the case of an emergency arising in the family.

Training Centres and Adult Special Work Units

The object of the Training Centres is to help children to develop in mind and body as much as their condition allows. Training in good habits, in the development of special senses, fine movements and speech is given, creative activity with paints and crayon, physical activities, singing and organised games, go to make the pattern of the day. Not the least of the blessings to the parents is the rest it gives from otherwise unremitting care they have to give. Adult special work units for the older groups are gradually being organised. At present they are hampered by lack of accommodation. Woking subnormals attend training centres at Weybridge and Guildford and the special work unit at Guildford.

Residential Accommodation

Whenever possible mentally disordered persons not requiring hospital treatment should live at home, but occasionally this is not possible. Sometimes a foster home or lodgings can be suitable but it may be necessary to provide special residential accommodation for certain groups. In Woking no such accommodation exists, as yet, but a 30 place hostel for adult subnormals is planned for 1969/74 and a hostel for mentally ill employable males at Chertsey in 1965/66.

Voluntary Services

Much of the work for the domiciliary care of the mentally ill and handicapped would be to little avail without a sympathetic understanding of their problem by the public. The wonderful response to the campaign for a Social Club for the Handicapped is a heartening measure of the public's interest.

Mental Illness - Statistics -

No. of patients admitted to Psychiatric Hospitals

Mental Health Act, 1959	M.	F.	Total
Section 5 (informal)	2	4	6
" 25 (observation 28 days)	1	2	3
" 26 (treatment)	1	-	1
" 29 (observation in emergencies 3 days)	11	23	34

A further 11 patients were investigated but not
mitted to hospital, and 8 cases are under care and
pervision at home.

ntal Subnormality

	Subnormal		Severely Subnormal		Totals	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
W Cases referred Local Authority :-						
) General Practitioners	-	-	-	-	-	-
) Hospitals, on discharge from in- patient treatment	1	-	-	-	1	-
) Hospitals, after or during out-patients or day treatment	-	-	-	-	-	-
) Local education authorities	4	2	-	-	4	2
) Police and courts	-	-	-	-	-	-
) Other sources	-	-	-	-	-	-

Number of cases under Local Authority care on 31st December 1963

	Subnormal		Severely Subnormal		Totals	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Number of patients under L.H.A. care at 31.12.63	22	26	15	16	37	42
(a) Attending day training centre	2	6	8	7	10	13
Awaiting entry thereto	1	-	1	-	2	-
(b) Resident in a residential training centre	-	-	-	-	-	-
Awaiting residence therein	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Receiving home training	-	-	-	-	-	-
Awaiting home training	-	-	-	-	-	-
(d) (i) Resident in L.A. Home/Hostel	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Awaiting residence in L.A. Home/Hostel	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Resident at L.A. expense in other residential Homes/Hostels	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Residence at L.A. expense by boarding out in private household	-	3	-	-	-	3
(e) Receiving home visits and not included under (a) to (d)	19	17	6	9	25	26
(f) Others (including not yet visited)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of patients in L.H.A. area on waiting list for admission to hospital on 31.12.63						
(a) In urgent need of hospital care	-	-	-	2	-	2
(b) Not in urgent need of hospital care	1	-	-	2	1	2
Number of admissions for temporary residential care (e.g. to relieve the family during 1963)						
(a) To N.H.S. hospitals	1	1	-	-	1	1
(b) Elsewhere	-	-	-	-	-	-

NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATION ACT, 1948

The Council are responsible for the registration and supervision of certain nurseries and of persons who for reward receive children into their houses to look after them.

At the end of the year 1963, the following number of premises and of persons had been registered.

	Number registered at 31.12.1963	Number of children provided for
Premises	5	74
Daily Minders	16	118

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951

Under Section 47 of the 1948 Act power is given to the Councils of County Boroughs and County Districts to apply to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction for an order for removal and detention in a suitable hospital or other place of persons who:-

a) are suffering from grave chronic disease, or being aged, infirm or physically incapacitated are living in insanitary conditions, and,

b) are unable to devote to themselves, and are not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention.

The 1951 Act enables local authorities to deal more speedily with very urgent cases by initial removal for a period not exceeding 3 weeks.

During the year only one case was dealt with under the above Act. An old lady of 87 years, who was living in insanitary conditions and was in need of care and attention was removed to Ellesmere Hospital and has remained voluntarily in that hospital after expiry of the order.

ENVIRONMENTAL
HEALTH
SERVICES

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The range of duties falling within the scope of the environmental hygiene section of a public health department can be regarded as fascinating, both in relation to scope and to individual interest. Much of the work which devolves upon public health inspectors has a significant relationship to human happiness, and in order to appreciate this significance, it is only necessary to compare living conditions of today with those of, say, half a century ago, especially perhaps in industrial areas.

The influence of individual duties on the maintenance of high standards of living varies, of course, as between one area of the country and another. In Woking the main emphasis falls perhaps on housing inspections, food hygiene and food inspection, and mosquito control. Reference to the summary of duties carried out provides, however, convincing evidence of the many other duties which befall to the lot of the public health inspector.

To some extent the pattern of events in relation to housing repair has been influenced by changes in other aspects of living, and we find, for example, that much more time is taken up in negotiation and less in the application of statutory procedures. In my view this has been a change for the better, the desired objectives being secured under much more favourable circumstances. References to housing cannot be regarded as complete without comment on the general absence of interest by owners in the improvement of investment properties through the provisions of housing legislation. Recognising the importance of these possibilities, my staff have worked hard and energetically throughout the year to create interest, more particularly as a result of the Council's decision to offer encouragement in the initiation of a demonstration scheme. Our experiences in this respect follow the general pattern of events throughout the country, namely that there is a lack of interest by property investment owners in development of this character.

It has always been a matter of regret to me that a town so forward in thinking in other respects should suffer from the disadvantage of substantial numbers of houses dependent upon cesspools and earth closets as the only form of sanitation. Much effort has been devoted to reducing the number of such properties, and at the end of the year 642 houses remained with cesspool drainage and clearance facilities had still to be provided in respect of 64 earth closets. The completion of the Horsell North drainage scheme in 1965 will see a still further substantial reduction in the number of cesspool drained properties. The provision of main drainage in the Saunders

Lane area has enabled the Council to withdraw the cesspool emptying service as from 30th April 1963. Work of this nature, especially in relation to small groups of properties, is now hampered by the very heavy costs of introducing main drainage facilities.

The standard of food hygiene in food preparation industries, both locally and nationally is, in my view, a matter of concern. Since the War there has been tremendous strides in the provision of equipment and utensils enabling the maintenance of the highest standards of hygiene, and this effort, partly voluntary on the part of manufacturers and others, and partly inspired by the activities of public health inspectors, has been backed by the provision of legislation designed to ensure the maintenance of standards. In my view the standard now being achieved is low and the injection of a new and urgent spirit is necessary if regrettable outbreaks of illness are to be avoided. I have no hesitation in pinning the present circumstances down to the employment of staffs under circumstances of rapid turnover, with a resultant lack of interest in the whole purpose of food hygiene. It would seem to me that unless and until the supplies of labour to the catering and allied industries are such as to enable higher standards of control, the position cannot improve.

I would like to take this opportunity of expressing my grateful thanks to the Members of the Committee for so consistently supporting my endeavours in my work in Woking. I am grateful, too, to all the members of my staff, both technical and administrative, without whose assistance very little could be achieved.

Yours respectfully,

A. G. DAVIES

Chief Public Health Inspector

SUMMARY OF DUTIES CARRIED OUT

The following is a classification of the number and nature of the inspections made during 1963.

Inspections under Housing Act, 1957	...	...	...	95
Inspections of dwellings under Public Health Acts				1,832
Inspections of dwellings under Rent Act	...	...		66
Enquiries re infectious diseases	...	...	...	535
Investigations re overcrowding	...	...	...	13
Visits to slaughterhouses	...	...	...	956
" " dairies	...	...	...	67
" " bakeries	...	...	...	86
" " other food premises	...	...	...	935
" " factory and school canteens	...	...		49
" " licensed houses and hotels	...	...	...	24
" " movable dwellings	...	...	...	588
" " factories, workplaces, offices, etc.	...	...		226
" " verminous premises	...	...	...	40
" " premises where ice cream is manufactured, stored or sold	...	...	...	142
" " market stalls and mobile food shops or vans				89
Drain tests	...	...	...	19
Inspections concerning smoke nuisance	...	...		102
" " drainage systems	...	...		612
" " Shops Act, 1950 (Section 38)				71
" " rodent infestation (by Health Inspectors)	...	...	...	497
" " pest control (including anti-mosquito control)	...	...		444
" " pollution of streams, etc.				76
" " refuse tips, etc.	...	...		553
" " Pet Animals Act, 1951	...	...		4
" " public conveniences	...	...		7
" " keeping of animals	...	...		36
" " swimming pools	...	...		2
" " food poisoning	...	...		26
Lectures to outside organisations	...	...	...	17
Exhumations	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	2,074
Total number of visits	...	...	...	10,284
Re-inspections	...	...	...	1,426

HOUSING

The repair and reconditioning of the older houses continues to be a major task of the Public Health Inspectors requiring a great deal of time and effort on inspections and administrative work. It is an extremely important function and one to which an increasing amount of attention will need to be paid in the future if the deterioration of a great number of properties of this class is to be arrested.

Complementary to this work of repair and reconditioning is that of improvement using the grant facilities available under the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959. In an effort to encourage owners, particularly of rented houses, to take advantage of the schemes, the Department was given the task of initiating a pilot scheme involving the improvement of a group of six houses. It is disappointing to record that the response generally to a great deal of effort by way of publicity in the local press and personal approach to owners was very poor. However, the co-operation of one owner was obtained and the improvement of a group of four houses under the Standard Grant Scheme was proceeded with.

1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year.

- | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects under the Public Health or Housing Acts | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,927 |
| (b) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (a) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 | | | | | 95 |
| (c) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation | ... | ... | | | 12 |
| (d) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation | ... | | | | 1,277 |

2. Remedy of defects during the year.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	...	882
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----	-----

Every effort is made to secure the repair or reconditioning of dwelling-houses by negotiation rather than statutory action and in this connection 985 preliminary notices were sent. Where such action fails, formal notices are served under the appropriate statutory

authority, the numbers for 1963 being:

Statutory Notices -

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 93 20

Housing Act, 1957, Section 9 1

3. Clearance of unfit houses.

During the year one Clearance Area comprising five houses in High Street and Church Street, Old Woking was represented, and demolition orders in respect of a further seven individual houses were made.

The result of the Public Local Inquiry into the Walton Terrace Compulsory Purchase Order was received during the year. The Minister, whilst agreeing in the main with the Council's views on the classification of the unfit houses, did not feel that the demolition of all the houses in the terrace was justified and consequently did not confirm the Order. In my view, this decision is to be regretted, as with my knowledge of the history of this particular terrace of houses, I regard demolition as the only effective answer.

The task of bringing the acknowledged unfit houses up to a reasonable standard of fitness using the appropriate provisions of the Housing Act will, of course, be undertaken, but it is likely to prove extremely difficult and protracted.

4. Rent Act, 1957.

The number of applications for Certificates of Disrepair under the Act is shown by comparison with the figures for the previous year given in brackets.

(1) Number of applications for Certificates of Disrepair	...	...	...	7	(3)
(2) Number of decisions to issue Certificates:					
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	...	...	...	3	(3)
(b) in respect of all defects				4	(-)
(3) Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	...	...	...	-	(2)
(4) Number of Certificates issued	...			7	(1)
(5) Number of applications by landlords for cancellation of Certificates				6	(-)
(6) Number of Certificates cancelled				6	(-)

5. Housing Waiting List.

Because of re-organisation of the Housing Waiting List which was in progress at the end of 1963, the following information relates to the position as at 31st January, 1964.

Priority Register.

Applicants in self-contained accommodation	...	...	25
Applicants in shared accommodation or caravans	...	...	147
Old people in shared accommodation except for those who occupy by reason of a service tenancy	...	....	36
Slum Clearance	...	...	14
Total	...	...	222

Non-Priority Register.

Applicants whose living conditions at present render them ineligible for rehousing by the Council	212
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----

Qualifying Register.

Applicants registered for less than 1 year	137
--------------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----

Total of Housing Waiting List at 31st January, 1964	571
-----------------------------------------------------	-----

6. Housing Development.

The following is a statement of the number of dwellings erected in the Urban District during 1963:-

(a) by the local authority -

3-bedroom houses	...	...	4
1-bedroom old people's bungalows	...	...	18
2-bedroom flats	...	...	12
3-bedroom flats	...	...	24

(b) by private enterprise ... 512

(c) by other local authorities ... 2

In addition to these figures, at the end of the year, 42 houses, 14 flats and 8 old people's bungalows were in course of construction by the local authority and 417 dwellings by private enterprise.

A further seven additional units of accommodation were provided by conversion, and 12 units were in the course of conversion at the end of the year.

DRAINAGE ARRANGEMENTS

The Council has continued its policy of improving the existing drainage system in order to provide for the increasing population.

During 1963, the construction work on the scheme for the Sludge Digestion Tanks at the Old Woking Sewage Treatment Works was commenced; progress has been satisfactory and it is anticipated that the scheme will be completed in September, 1964.

The Council has instructed the Consulting Engineers to prepare a scheme for additional sludge drying beds and the provision of sludge lifting machinery.

A detailed scheme for the Wisley Sewage Treatment Works Second Extension is in course of preparation and it is hoped that construction work will be commenced towards the end of the financial year.

Construction work on the Horsell North Drainage Scheme was started in October, 1963. When this scheme is completed in September/October 1965, the surcharged main sewers in Robin Hood Road and Copse Road and White Rose Lane will have been relieved and drainage facilities provided for the existing houses on cesspools in Littlewick Road and White Rose Lane.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961
 INSPECTIONS

1. - INSPECTIONS for purpose of provision as to health

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	16	9	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority ...	229	196	4	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	11	7	-	-
TOTAL ...	256	212	4	-

2. - Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecu- tions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	1	1	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable tempera- ture (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventila- tion (S.4)	2	2	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7):					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or de- fective	6	6	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	9	9	-	1	-

OUTWORKERS

Fourteen visits have been made by the Public Health Inspectors to the homes of persons notified to the department as outworkers. It has been found that the home conditions are satisfactory.

The following table shows, by trades, the number of outworkers residing in the district, and who were notified to this department in the August lists as required by Section 133 of the Act:

Wearing apparel	...	...	11
Lampshades	...	...	1
Electrical parts	...	...	2

There were no cases of default in sending lists to the Council (Section 133) and no instances of work in unwholesome premises (Section 134).

MOVABLE DWELLINGS

The only large caravan site in the Urban District is that at Warren Farm. The site houses 100 caravans in a pleasantly rural situation and the amenities are in some respects of a higher standard than those recommended in the Model Standards issued by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

There also exist in the Urban District 12 smaller sites for which permanent or long-term planning permission has been granted, and at 19 other sites, housing single or small numbers of caravans, planning permission has been granted for limited periods.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Reference has been made in this report in the past few years to the revolution that has been taking place in the distributive food trade. Mass production of food commodities, pre-packaging on a large scale, modern advertising technique have all contributed to the modern trend of help yourself shopping.

The accepted image of little more than a hundred years ago of the English as a nation of small shopkeepers has gone forever as more and bigger self-service stores and supermarkets arise in town and village all over the country.

The effect of this revolution in trading methods requires a fresh approach by the public health inspectors to the question of food control and inspection. Considerably more educational work in the field of hygiene in food handling, proper storage and rotation of stocks, use of refrigerators and cold stores will be needed in the future.

It is interesting to note that after many years of pressure by food and drugs authorities and others, the long awaited report of the Food Standards Committee, set up to examine the possibility of a compositional standard for

meat pies, was published during the year. The Committee's main recommendation is that meat pies should contain not less than 25 per cent of meat. No prescription, however, was made regarding lean meat content. In a four ounce pie, for instance, this means that one ounce should consist of meat. Meat and vegetable pies, including those normally sold as pasties, should contain not less than 12½ per cent of meat.

It is to be hoped that the Committee's recommended standards are accepted, but it must be remembered that similar recommendations in respect of sausages have yet to be accepted by the Government.

Thirty-four complaints of extraneous matter in food, or other unsound conditions were made by the public during the year. (There were 28 such complaints in the previous year). All were thoroughly investigated and appropriate action was taken in every case. Legal proceedings were instituted in four cases and fines ranging from £4 to £20 were imposed.

Seventeen lectures on various aspects of the work of the department, including food hygiene and food poisoning were given and were augmented by visual aids, photographs and films.

As part of the constant activity to maintain food standards, the following samples were obtained during the year, exclusive of those taken in the course of our responsibilities in connection with food and drugs legislation:

Bacteriological examination -

Water	...	...	...	26
Milk	...	...	...	59
Ice Cream	...	...	...	42
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	20

At the end of the year there were 483 food premises in the Urban District, classified as follows:-

Bakehouses and bakers' shops	...	...	...	26
Butchers' shops	...	...	...	43
Cafes and restaurants	...	...	...	34
Confectioners	...	...	...	68
Factory and school canteens	...	...	...	55
Fishmongers' and fried fish shops	...	...	...	20
Greengrocers	...	...	...	55
Grocers	...	...	...	143
Licensed houses	...	...	...	39

Thirty-eight premises are now registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, for the preparation of preserved food; 210 premises are registered for the sale of ice cream.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

The total of all unsound food surrendered during the year amounted to over $4\frac{1}{2}$ tons.

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Meat	3	3	2	$18\frac{3}{4}$
Fish, Poultry, Game	-	-	2	26
Cereals and Cake Mixture	-	-	1	$8\frac{1}{4}$
Cheese	-	-	-	2
Jam	-	-	1	-
Ice Cream	-	-	-	12
Canned Foods	1	7	-	3
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	$18\frac{3}{4}$
TOTAL	4	12	1	$4\frac{3}{4}$

Slaughterhouses.

Slaughtering continued at three slaughterhouses during the year.

The appointed day for the application of the construction regulations had still not been fixed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food by the end of the year due to unresolved difficulties over the re-location of one of the unsatisfactory slaughterhouses.

TABLE 1

Meat Inspection Comparative Table

Year	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
1954	130	3	114	291	433	971
1955	209	3	289	501	1,885	2,887
1956	341	-	521	1,150	2,696	4,708
1957	432	-	572	1,201	2,582	4,787
1958	368	22	309	1,043	2,682	4,424
1959	350	24	223	1,645	2,440	4,682
1960	471	27	197	1,503	3,583	5,781
1961	644	49	344	3,161	4,352	8,550
1962	869	156	444	5,846	5,015	12,330
1963	916	123	353	4,223	4,749	10,364

TABLE 2

Carcases Inspected and Condemned during 1963

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed ...	916	123	353	4,223	4,749
Number inspected	916	123	353	4,223	4,749
All diseases except Tuberculosis - Whole carcasses con- demned ...	-	-	1	-	5
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	153	35	1	142	697
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	16.7	28.5	0.6	3.4	14.8
Tuberculosis only - Whole carcasses con- demned ...	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	3	-	-	-	95
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.3	-	-	-	2.0

ADULTERATION OF FOOD

During the year 68 samples of various foodstuffs and drugs were purchased in accordance with the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and submitted to the Public Analyst for chemical analysis.

Details of the articles submitted and the results of analysis are shown in the following table.

Articles	Analysed			Adulterated or Irregular		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Food:						
Almonds, ground	-	1	1	-	-	-
Apple Flakes, dried	-	1	1	-	-	-
Beef minced with gravy and onion	-	1	1	-	1	1
Brislings	-	2	2	-	-	-
Brown bread	-	1	1	-	1	1
Butter	-	1	1	-	-	-
Butter milk, pancake mix	-	1	1	-	1	1
Cake	1	-	1	-	-	-
Chicken Fritters	-	1	1	-	-	-
Christmas Pudding	-	1	1	-	-	-
Colouring, yellow	-	1	1	-	-	-
Confectionery	-	1	1	-	-	-
Confectionery - sugar	-	1	1	-	-	-
Cornish pasty	-	1	1	-	-	-
Cucumber pickles	-	1	1	-	-	-
Cucumber slices	-	1	1	-	1	1
Dripping	-	1	1	-	-	-
Essence	-	1	1	-	-	-
Fish Cakes	1	-	1	-	-	-
Flour, plain	-	1	1	-	1	1
Flour, self-raising	-	2	2	-	-	-
Ice Cream	1	-	1	-	-	-
Lamb	-	1	1	-	1	1
Lard	-	2	2	-	-	-
Lemon Juice	-	1	1	-	-	-
Marmalade	-	1	1	-	-	-
Mayonnaise	-	1	1	-	-	-
Meat Pudding	-	1	1	-	-	-
Milk	8	2	10	-	-	-
Milk - Channel Islands	1	-	1	-	-	-
Mincemeat	-	1	1	-	-	-
Mineral Water	-	1	1	-	1	1
Pate de Foie with truffles	-	1	1	-	-	-
Sausages	-	3	3	-	2	2
Sausage Rolls	-	1	1	-	-	-
Soup	-	1	1	-	1	1
Soup Nuts	-	1	1	-	-	-
Stewed Steak	-	2	2	-	-	-
Sucron - Sugar	-	1	1	-	-	-
Carried Forward	12	42	54	-	10	10

Articles	Analysed			Adulterated or Irregular		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Brought Forward	12	42	54	-	10	10
Tea	-	1	1	-	-	-
Vegetarian Food	-	1	1	-	-	-
Vegetable Spread	-	2	2	-	-	-
Drugs:						
Actal Tablets	-	1	1	-	-	-
Aspirin Tablets	-	2	2	-	-	-
Coscopin Linctus	-	1	1	-	-	-
Cough Mixture	-	1	1	-	-	-
Etherine	-	1	1	-	-	-
Ferrodic Tablets	-	1	1	-	-	-
Fluscorbin Tablets	-	1	1	-	-	-
Vitamin C Tablets	-	1	1	-	-	-
Vito Cee Pellets	-	1	1	-	-	-
TOTAL	12	56	68	-	10	10

With regard to the ten samples which were described as being adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity, the Public Analyst reported as follows:

Beef, minced with gravy and onion

Deficient in meat content and the meat used contained an abnormally high proportion of fat. This article contained only 27 per cent of lean (fat free) meat and 13 per cent of fat. In the opinion of the Public Analyst, an article described as minced beef with onion and gravy should contain not less than 50 per cent of total meat of which one quarter may be fat.

Brown Bread *

Contained pieces of plastic metal embedded in the crumbs.

Butter milk, pancake mix

Consisted of an incomplete pancake and waffle mix requiring the addition of milk, milk and shortening, and milk shortening and eggs to make pancakes or waffles according to the recipes on the back and side panels of the carton. Under these circumstances the main description of this article is misleading. Also, one of the ingredients used in this article is "dried butter milk" and not "buttermilk" as listed on the label.

The necessity to add further ingredients should be indicated on the front panel of the carton so as to avoid any misconception as to the nature of the contents.

Cucumber Slices

The container bore no label bearing a statement of the name and address of the packer or labeller, the common or usual name of the food and the appropriate designation of each ingredient, contrary to the requirements of the Labelling of Food Order, 1953.

Flour, plain

Deficient in Creta Preparata. Contained only 155 mg. per 100 g.

The Flour (Composition) Regulations prescribe a minimum content for Creta Preparata of 235 milligrams per 100 g. of Flour.

Lamb *

This article was slightly tainted with a substance which, as judged by the smell, consisted of a chlorophenol.

No chemical evidence of the presence of chlorophenols could be obtained. The amount present in the lamb must have been extremely minute.

Sausages

Pork Sausages - Consisted of preserved pork sausages containing 330 parts per million of sulphur dioxide.

Pork Chipolatas - Consisted of preserved pork chipolata sausages containing 200 parts per million of sulphur dioxide.

Mineral Water *

This was contaminated with 1.8 milligrams of a phenolic substance which imparted an objectionable taste and smell.

The phenolic substance contaminating this beverage was derived from the red rubber seal inside the cap which contained 3.5 milligrams of the same substance. It is probable that a disinfectant fluid of a phenolic or tar acid type had been stored in a bottle closed with this cap and that the rubber seal had absorbed the phenols which had later been released into this specimen of beverage.

Soup

Consomme Madrilene - Misdescribed. Consisted of a clear vegetable soup containing no meat or meat extractives, whereas the term "Consomme" is applied to a clear soup in the preparation of which meat (or an equivalent amount of meat extractives) has been the predominant ingredient.

N.B. The samples marked * were submitted following complaint made to the Health Department. Appropriate action was taken in all three cases.

MILK AND DAIRIES (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1959

Registration of Distributors of Milk.

The number of distributors of milk in the district registered in accordance with the Regulations was 24 at the end of the year.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS, 1960

By the end of the year, 28 Dealers' (Pre-packed Milk) Licences authorising the use of special designations had been issued since the Regulations were introduced. Details relating to the types of Licences issued are as follows:-

(a) Pasteurised, Sterilised and Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	19
(b) Pasteurised and Tuberculin Tested				3
(c) Pasteurised	...	...	...	4
(d) Sterilised	...	...	...	1
(e) Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	1

All the Licences remain in force until 31st December 1965.

GAME LICENCES

Thirteen applications were received from tradesmen in the district for licences to deal in game. A licence was granted in each instance.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

The number of persons licensed at the end of the year was five. All the premises have been inspected.

BURIAL OF THE DEAD

One burial was arranged in accordance with Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, during the year.

RODENT AND PEST CONTROL

There was an appreciable increase in the number of complaints of rodent infestations received in 1963 as compared with the number for the previous year. The comparative figures are as follows:

	1962	1963
Rat complaints	447	505
Mice complaints	53	53

Prompt attention was given to all complaints, and possible breeding grounds were kept under regular supervision. The free service to domestic property has been continued and a considerable amount of work on a chargeable basis was carried out on commercial premises. Infestations dealt with during the year were, in all cases, small.

A further maintenance treatment for rats in the sewers of the district was undertaken. Test baits were laid and satisfactory results were obtained.

A number of complaints of other types of pests were received during the year, and the Department was able to help or advise in most cases. Where treatment is given, a charge for the service is made.

The number of cases where treatment was requested are set out below:

Wasps' Nests	...	...	...	70
Ants	...	...	...	27
Cockroaches	...	...	...	22
Beetles	...	...	...	2
Bees	...	...	...	1

PUBLIC RELATIONS

For many years a policy has been adopted of accepting invitations to address local organisations on required aspects of the work of the Department. Part of this activity is devoted to the achievement of good public relations by addressing local organisations to explain the problems which beset a local authority in endeavouring to provide environmental health services of high standards, and in explaining the responsibilities of a public health department. In addition we endeavour to help specialised educational authorities where the syllabus includes public health administration. During the past year, in the pursuit of these objectives, 17 lectures and addresses have been given.

CLEANSING SERVICES

The pilot scheme of dustless refuse collection continued throughout the year and although the quality of the bins supplied originally in conjunction with the scheme has been a matter of much concern, there is ample evidence of the contribution which schemes of this nature can play in the improvement of environmental hygiene standards.

Controversy still rages among the technical officers of local authorities as to the relative merits of paper sacks in refuse collection and the more traditional systems of dustbin collection. Unfortunately no one method offers all the answers which one seeks, and all involve an increase in cost.

On a number of occasions the Committee gave consideration to an extension of the dustless refuse scheme but delayed making a decision pending further information on the satisfactory development of fibreglass dustbins.

Attention has to be drawn to the difficulties imposed by the desire to continue a collection of refuse from all premises at weekly intervals.

When I came to Woking in 1946, 34 men, putting in a total of 83,096 working hours, were clearing refuse at intervals of 9 - 10 days. By early 1947 a weekly collection had been achieved with no increase in staff or, therefore, of working hours.

Ever since then the population has continued to increase, much more markedly in the last five years, and by 1960 there had been an increase of 50 per cent in the number of houses (12,600 to 18,771) and the population had risen from 45,930 to 63,600. In the intervening period the working week had fallen from 47 hours to 44 hours, all men became entitled to two weeks annual leave, and tea breaks had become an official institution.

Coming to 1963, 51 men, employed on a 42 hour week are required to collect from a population which has now risen to nearly 65 per cent above the 1947 figure. The actual number engaged fluctuates around 38 and the balance of working hours has to be made up by overtime employment.

As mentioned earlier, cesspool emptying is still a major responsibility of the Department. The frequency of clearance is now about 8 - 9 weeks and in this respect compares favourably with any rate-borne service of which I am aware.

Refuse disposal continues to be a major problem; many possible tipping sites have been the subject of negotiation but for one reason or another the negotiations usually prove abortive. The difficulty most frequently faced is that of the opposition of ratepayers to the

establishment of a refuse disposal site even when a substantial distance from their home. Any reference to this subject would be incomplete without comment on the lack of co-operation between local authorities in relation to land disposal of refuse. A number of suitable sites were found in the areas of other local authorities but unless there is a change in the planning permission requirement for the use of such sites it is quite evident that few local authorities will ever be successful in securing tipping sites in adjoining areas.

The Council has for long been mindful of the urgency of this problem and in November instructed a firm of consulting engineers to design a composting and pulverising plant on land adjoining the Old Woking Sewage Works.

Many manufacturing companies have turned their attention to refuse disposal and a number of developments have taken place which can be regarded as progressive.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

1963/64

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WOKING EDUCATION COMMITTEE

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE WOKING
EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the report on the functioning of the School Health Service in the Woking area for the year 1963. The report covers the period during which the late Dr. R.H. Kennedy was responsible for most of the period, and after his death Dr. C.A. McPherson, the Divisional Medical Officer of the North-Western Division very kindly accepted the additional responsibility until my appointment.

The scheme of Medical Inspection in 1963 remained unchanged from previous years. The one full-time Assistant Medical Officer was supplemented as required by the sessional employment of part-time doctors. With the steady growth in the school population of the area it will soon be necessary to replace part of the time of the latter by another full-time Assistant Medical Officer.

The percentage of children inspected who were found to have defects requiring treatment was low at 8.38 per cent. The good health of those pupils inspected seems to be borne out by the fact that over the period Medical Officers considered only .3 per cent of them to be in an unsatisfactory physical condition. This is a clinical assessment based on the general physical state of the pupil taken in conjunction with average growth for the age in question. It is one on which individual doctors might differ to some extent in their findings. In Surrey in 1962 the percentage of children considered to be in an unsatisfactory physical condition was 0.4 per cent.

Cleanliness inspections in schools by Health Visitors are now on a selective basis in this area. Instead of a routine inspection of all children in Primary Schools at the beginning of each term, the Health Visitor pays particular attention to those schools or classes in which verminous heads or bodies have come to notice. Twenty-three cases of infestation of the head were found during the period but no verminous bodies. No formal action had to be taken in obtaining treatment for any of these. No cases of ring-worm were reported and only one case of scabies.

It is satisfactory to report that no cases of Diphtheria or Poliomyelitis occurred during the year and no investigations had to be carried out in schools because of the occurrence of tuberculosis in a teacher or staff. We are dependent on teachers for the early notification of any unusual incidence or illness in a school to enable early investigations to be done. I am happy and grateful to report that this is usually forthcoming.

Immunisation and vaccination programmes were pursued actively during the year in respect of Diphtheria, Tuberculosis and Poliomyelitis. Most children have now had protection against tetanus as well as diphtheria in infancy and need a single reinforcing dose against both diseases at school entry and again at about ten years of age.

The response to the offer of B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis continued to be good and just over 60 per cent of those offered this vaccination eventually received it. Under this heading I might, perhaps, also stress the advisability of all school staff who come in contact with pupils submitting themselves to periodic chest x-rays.

The percentage of children taking school dinners was 53 per cent and 73 per cent took the free milk issue. The price of a school dinner remained unchanged at a shilling. The number of children receiving free school meals was 250.

The figures given in the Appendix for dental inspection and treatment are for the full year and it will be seen that of those inspected 61.8 per cent were found to be in need of treatment. All were offered treatment and about 30 per cent received this in our two Dental Clinics. Fillings of permanent and temporary teeth totalled 5,105 and extractions 1,079.

I am indebted to Mr. G.C. Murrell, my Administrative Assistant, and to the Clerical Staff in the School Health Section for their help in preparing the body of this report in intervals between their routine duties which take up so much of their time.

In conclusion, I would like to thank the professional staff who did most of the field work; the Head Teachers for their willing co-operation; Miss Paddon and her staff and other Chief Officers for their valuable assistance; and the Education Committee for their support.

I have the honour to be, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

P. L. KARNEY

Medical Officer of Health

PART 1V

S C H O O L
H E A L T H
S E R V I C E

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS

1. STAFF EMPLOYED IN SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE
2. POPULATION AND SCHOOLS
3. ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION
4. GENERAL PHYSICAL CONDITION
5. CLEANLINESS
6. DEFECTS FOUND AT ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS
7. TREATMENT OF DISEASES AND DEFECTS AND OF HANDICAPPED CHILDREN
 - (a) Attendance at School Clinics
 - (b) Work carried out at Eye Clinics
8. DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT
9. EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN
10. SPECIAL FORMS OF TREATMENT
 - (a) Child Guidance
 - (b) Speech Therapy
11. CONVALESCENCE FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN
12. IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION
 - (a) Diphtheria Immunisation
 - (b) B.C.G. Vaccination
 - (c) Poliomyelitis Vaccination
13. AUDIOMETRY
14. DEATHS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

1. STAFF EMPLOYED IN SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE
MEDICAL, DENTAL AND HEALTH VISITING STAFF

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

Dr. R. H. Kennedy, M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.
(to 27.7.63)

Dr. C. A. McPherson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.D., D.P.H.
(from 27.7.63)

ASSISTANT SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER (Full-time)

Dr. J. D. Grant, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

SCHOOL DENTAL SURGEONS

Dr. J. E. Sprunt, L.D.S.

Mrs. B. P. West, L.D.S. (Part-time)

Mr. B. L. Macey-Dare, L.D.S. (Part-time)

Mr. T. Edwards, L.D.S. (Part-time)

SUPERINTENDENT HEALTH VISITOR

Miss C. E. Berry

HEALTH VISITORS

Miss A. Carty

Miss V. A. Chapman (from 23.4.63)

Miss R. O. Cheesman

Miss E. M. Christopher

Miss J. E. Dicks

Mrs. M. V. Franklin (from 23.4.63)

Mrs. W. Goad (to 22.4.63)

Miss U. Harrison (to 22.4.63)

Miss M. E. Holt

Mrs. B. R. Huntley (to 31.10.63)

Mrs. G. Marshall

Miss B. M. Martin

Miss M. Scott

DENTAL ATTENDANT (Full-time)

Mrs. P. Langley

2. POPULATION AND SCHOOLS

The maintained school population of the area at the end of the year was as follows:-

Primary	...	...	...	6,337
Secondary	...	...	...	4,550
Special	...	...	...	160
TOTAL				<u>11,047</u>

The number of Primary and Secondary Departments in the area on the 31st December 1963 was:-

Secondary	...	...	...	7
Primary	...	...	...	21
Special	...	...	...	1
TOTAL				<u>29</u>

3. ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION

The systematic Routine Medical Inspection by age groups is undertaken in the area as follows:-

Primary	((i) On entry)	
	((ii) During year in which	)	Complete Medical
	(age 8 is reached	)	Examination
	((iii) On entry	)	Ditto
	((iv) During year in which)	
Secondary	(age 13 is reached (if)	
	(more than a year from	)	Eye Test Only
	(last routine inspec-)	
	(tion))	
	((v) During year in which)	
	(age 15 is reached)	
	((vi) During year prior to	)	Complete Medical
	(leaving school (if	)	Examination
	(more than one year)	
	(after last routine)	
	(inspection))	

Children are also inspected at any time at the request of the parent or head teacher.

4,413 children were examined at Routine Medical Examinations during the period: parents were present for 2,286 (51.80%) of these examinations.

4. GENERAL PHYSICAL CONDITION

The general physical condition of a pupil examined at a Routine Medical Inspection is determined by the personal assessment by the Inspecting Medical Officer.

Of the 4,413 pupils inspected at Routine Medical Inspections, 14 children (0.32%) were found to be unsatisfactory in general physical condition.

5. CLEANLINESS

During the period Health Visitors visited schools in the area for the purpose of Cleanliness Inspections.

Twenty-three pupils were found to have nits in the hair. There were no cases of verminous bodies.

6. DEFECTS FOUND AT ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

The following table shows the percentage of defects found at Routine Medical Inspections during the period:-

Number of pupils examined	4,413
Number of pupils found with defects for treatment	370
Percentage of pupils in need of treatment	8.38%
Number of defects requiring observation	3,095
Number of defects requiring treatment ...	430

7. TREATMENT OF DISEASES AND DEFECTS AND OF HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

(a) Attendance at School Clinics

Attendances at General Medical and Minor Ailment Clinics during 1963 were as follows:-

Disease	First Attendance	Second and Subsequent Attendances
Skin Diseases		
Ringworm (Scalp)	-	-
Ringworm (Body)	-	-
Scabies	1	-
Impetigo	5	2
Other Skin Diseases	72	91
Eye Diseases	53	12
Ear Defects	52	22
Other defects and minor ailments	125	65
TOTALS	308	192

In addition, 1,020 attendances were made for other reasons, including medical examinations for employment, diphtheria immunisation and follow-up examinations.

7. (b) Work carried out at School Eye Clinic

The table below gives details of work carried out at Clarence Avenue Eye Clinic during the period:-

Number of attendances	... ..	937
Number of individual patients examined		822
TREATMENT		
Errors of refraction (including squint)		826
Glasses prescribed	... ..	211

(c) Cases of Infection and Contact with infection

The following table shows the number of cases of infection and contacts with infection involving school children brought to my notice during 1963:-

Disease	Suffering	Excluded on Suspicion	Contacts Excluded	Total Exclusions
Small Pox	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	5	-	5	10
Enteric Fever	-	-	-	-
Measles	290	-	1	291
Whooping Cough	4	-	-	4
German Measles	19	-	-	19
Chicken Pox	157	-	-	157
Mumps	89	-	-	89
Jaundice	-	-	-	-
Other contagious diseases	14	4	-	18
TOTALS	578	4	6	588

8. DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

The following table shows the number of children who were examined by the Dental Surgeons at Routine and Special Inspections, and the number referred for treatment during the year.

Number inspected	...	...	...	...	9,276
Number found to require treatment	...				5,735
Number offered treatment	...	...	...		5,735
Percentage found to require treatment	...				61.82
Percentage offered treatment	...	...			61.82

During the year 1,707 school children received dental treatment at School Dental Clinics. This represents 29.76% of the number of children offered treatment, although a number of children treated were referred in 1962 and some referrals will be treated in 1964.

9. EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN

209 initial examinations or re-examinations were carried out by School Medical Officers during the period to ascertain the fitness of school children to undertake part-time employment. 147 children were examined in this connection and all were found to be fit.

There were no licences applied for during the year for pupils to take part in entertainments.

10. SPECIAL FORMS OF TREATMENT

(a) Child Guidance

The Woking Child Guidance Clinic is situated at "Penlee," Claremont Avenue, Woking, where the Psychiatrist in charge is Dr. D. Maclean.

Any pupils attending a Woking School who require child guidance treatment can be examined by Dr. Maclean at this Clinic, but the catchment-area for the Woking Child Guidance Clinic extends beyond the Woking Urban District area and takes in the greater part of the North-Western Division of Surrey.

The table shown below gives details of Woking pupils who attended the Clinic during the year.

Cases referred during 1963	...	...	...	35
New cases seen	...	...	...	33
Discharged during 1963	...	...	...	18
Waiting List 31st December, 1963	...	...		11

As the catchment-area for this service extends beyond that controlled by your Council, the day-to-day administration for the Child Guidance Service is still controlled centrally by the County Medical Officer.

(b) Speech Therapy

Speech Therapists are employed on a part-time basis at Clarence Avenue Clinic, Woking, and "Penlee" Clinic, Claremont Avenue, Woking. In addition, a Speech Therapist is employed to carry out Speech Therapy at The Park Special Day School, Woking.

This Service also has a catchment-area which extends beyond the Urban District Boundary and is therefore similarly administered centrally by the County Medical Officer.

Details of the work carried out by Speech Therapists during the year are given below:-

	Woking
No. of Treatment Sessions	531
No. of Consultation Sessions with parents and teachers	8
No. of children treated during the year	146
No. of children discharged during the year	
(a) Cured	19
(b) Improved	27
(c) Other reasons	54
No. under treatment at end of year	93
No. awaiting treatment on 31st December 1963	21

11. CONVALESCENT HOME TREATMENT FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN

The Council's scheme provides for free convalescent home treatment in respect of any pupil attending a school, or educational establishment maintained by the Education Authority, or attending an independent school for which school health service facilities have been made available. Pupils may be recommended for such treatment by School Medical Officers up to a period of four weeks.

Your Council accepted financial responsibility for convalescent holidays for 9 school children during 1963.

12. IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

(a) Diphtheria Immunisation

The Diphtheria Immunity Index at 31st December 1963 in the 5-15 age group was 70. This index is the percentage of school children who have, within the last five years, received either their first course of injections or a subsequent reinforcing dose.

(b) B.C.G. Vaccination

The Council has a scheme for voluntary B.C.G. vaccination against T.B. for children age 13 years which has recently been extended to include children approaching that age, school children age 14 or older and students

attending establishments of further education. The table below gives details of B.C.G. vaccinations carried out during 1963.

Number in Age Group including some in Private Schools	Consent to Vaccination		Mantoux Test				Vaccinated	
	Number	% of Total Age Group	Posi- tive	% of those tested	Nega- tive	% of those tested	Number	% of Total Age Group
1,025	705	68.78	45	6.38	566	93.62	566	55.21

(c) Poliomyelitis Vaccination

Details are given below of the administration of Poliomyelitis Vaccine to pupils in 5-15 age group during 1963.

(i)	Complete Primary course by Oral Vaccine	65
(ii)	Complete Primary course by Injection	Nil
(iii)	Booster third dose by Oral Vaccine	102
(iv)	Booster third dose by Injection	Nil
(v)	Booster fourth dose by Oral Vaccine	1,736
(vi)	Booster fourth dose by Injection	1

13. AUDIOMETRY

The routine testing of hearing of school children age 6-7 years is carried out separately by the Council's Audiometrician as part of Routine Medical Inspection.

Each child is tested individually and an Audiogram constructed for those with significant hearing loss. Children failing the test are followed-up and examined by an Assistant Medical Officer. Where necessary, they are referred for the opinion of a Hospital Specialist, after consultation with the General Practitioner concerned.

14. DEATHS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN AGED 5-16 YEARS

During the year, the deaths of 5 pupils aged 5-16 years were reported. The causes of death were as follows:-

Accidents	2 boys
Severe hydrocephalus	1 boy
Acute virus encephalitis	1 boy
Malignant cerebral glioma	1 boy

ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION

TABLE 1

- A. Routine Medical Inspections
Number of Pupils Inspected
and their Physical Condition
- B. Special Inspections
Number of Pupils Inspected
- C. Infestation with Vermin

DEFECTS FOUND IN SCHOOL CHILDREN

TABLE 11

- A. Defects found at Routine
Medical Inspections
- B. Number of individual pupils
found at Routine Medical
Inspections to require
treatment (excluding
uncleanliness and dental
diseases)

TREATMENT OF DISEASES AND DEFECTS

TABLE 111

- A. Diseases of the skin
- B. Eye diseases, defective
vision and squint
- C. Diseases and defects of ear,
nose and throat
- D. Orthopaedic and postural
defects
- E. Other treatment given
- F. Audiometry

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

TABLE 1V

- A. Dental Inspection and
Treatment carried out

HANDICAPPED PUPILS

TABLE V

- A. Handicapped pupils at
31st December, 1963

TABLE 1

A. - ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Age Groups Inspected (By year of Birth)	No. of Pupils Inspected	Physical condition of Pupils Inspected
		Satisfactory
(1)	(2)	(3)
1959 and later	-	-
1958	883	883
1957	293	292
1956	28	28
1955	945	937
1954	126	126
1953	24	24
1952	645	644
1951	352	351
1950	59	59
1949	116	116
1948 and earlier	942	939
TOTAL	4,413	4,399

B. - SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections	298
Number of Re-inspections	32
TOTAL	<u>330</u>

C. - INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

(i) Number of children examined	1,503
(ii) Number of individual pupils found to be infested	23
(iii) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued	Nil
(iv) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued	Nil

DEFECTS FOUND IN SCHOOL CHILDREN

TABLE 11

A. - DEFECTS FOUND AT MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

DEFECT OR DISEASE	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
	No. of Defects		No. of Defects	
	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Skin	27	169	75	1
Eyes (a) Vision	149	474	7	4
(b) Squint	20	120	2	-
(c) Other	10	58	15	1
Ears (a) Hearing	19	105	27	14
(b) Otitis Media	1	51	1	-
(c) Other	6	58	11	3
Nose, or Throat	24	399	14	2
Speech	10	59	9	2
Lymphatic Glands	-	110	-	-
Heart & Circulation	2	47	-	-
Lungs	6	166	-	1
Developmental -				
(a) Hernia	7	12	-	-
(b) Other	12	141	-	-
Orthopaedic -				
(a) Posture	15	80	4	3
(b) Feet	19	226	17	2
(c) Other	12	265	-	-
Nervous System -				
(a) Epilepsy	2	16	-	-
(b) Other	1	19	-	1
Psychological -				
(a) Development	1	28	2	1
(b) Stability	-	136	-	5
Abdomen	9	58	-	-
Other	78	298	73	5

B. - PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT

Age Groups Inspected (by year of birth)	For defective vision (excluding squint)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Table 11 A	Total Individual Pupils
1959 and later	-	-	-
1958	16	37	43
1957	5	18	23
1956	5	5	10
1955	32	52	76
1954	1	5	6
1953	-	1	1
1952	42	78	98
1951	13	29	41
1950	1	2	2
1949	9	15	20
1948 and earlier	25	33	50
TOTAL	149	275	370

TREATMENT OF DISEASES AND DEFECTS

TABLE 111

A. - DISEASES OF THE SKIN

	Number of cases known to have been treated during the year
Ringworm	
(a) Scalp	Nil
(b) Body	Nil
Scabies	1
Impetigo	5
Other skin diseases	88
TOTAL	94

B. - EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	46
Errors of refraction (including squint)	826
TOTAL	872
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	211

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
Received operative treatment:-	
(a) for diseases of the ear	Nil
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	149
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	10
Received other forms of treatment	34
TOTAL	193
Total number of pupils in school who are known to have been provided with hearing aids:-	
(a) in 1963	1
(b) in previous years	20

D. - ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

	Number of cases known to have been treated
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients departments	41
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects	-
TOTAL	41

E. - OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
(a) Pupils with minor ailments	165
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	9
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	566
(d) Other than (a), (b) and (c) above	
1. Heart	3
2. Lungs	5
3. Nervous system	5
4. Lymphatic glands	-
5. Development	15
6. Abdomen	20
7. Psychological	4
TOTAL (a) - (d)	792

The following table gives details of the number of children tested and the results of investigations of children who failed the test during the period.

AUDIOMETRY

	Routine Examina-	Retests and Specials	Total
(1) No. of children tested	1,393	122	1,515
(2) No. of children who failed test	76	48	124
(3) Result of investigations by School Medical Officers:-			
(a) No significant hearing loss	25	16	41
(b) No significant hearing loss, but child appears mentally retarded	-	3	3
Deafness due to:-			
(c) Catarrhal condition (with or without inflammation of ear)	24	6	30
(d) Old otitis media	3	3	6
(e) Injury	-	-	-
(f) Other causes	1	4	5
(g) Undetermined cause	4	-	4
(h) Untraced or left district	2	3	5
(i) Already supplied with hearing aids	-	1	1
(j) Investigations remaining to be carried out	17	12	29
	76	48	124
(4) Recommendations			
(a) No action required	9	9	18
(b) For observation only	14	11	25
(c) Referred to Audiology Clinic	7	1	8
(d) Referred to General Practitioner	6	6	12
(e) Referred to E.N.T. Consultant	13	5	18
(f) Special position in class	8	1	9
(g) Hearing aid and supervision by teacher of deaf	-	-	-

TABLE 1V

Dental Inspection and Treatment
carried out during 1963

1. Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Offices:-	
(a) Periodic	8,957
(b) Specials	<u>319</u>
	9,276
2. Number found to require treatment	5,735
3. Number referred for treatment	5,735
4. Number actually treated	1,707
5. Attendances made by pupils for treatment	4,282
6. Half-days devoted to: Inspection	81
Treatment	<u>851</u>
	932
7. Fillings: Permanent Teeth	3,596
Temporary Teeth	<u>1,509</u>
	5,105
8. Number of teeth filled: Permanent Teeth	2,581
Temporary Teeth	<u>1,224</u>
	3,805
9. Extractions: Permanent Teeth	248
Temporary Teeth	<u>831</u>
	1,079
10. Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction	243
11. Orthodontics:	
(a) Cases commenced during the year	47
(b) Cases completed during the year	53
(c) Cases discontinued during the year	6
(d) Pupils treated with appliances	71
(e) Removable appliances fitted	109
(f) Fixed appliances fitted	Nil
(g) Total attendances	665
12. Number of pupils supplied with artificial dentures	Nil
13. Other operations	952

HANDICAPPED PUPILS

TABLE V. A.

Table Showing Particulars of Handicapped Pupils at 31st December, 1963

Category	Total Handicapped Pupils		DISPOSAL															
			Recommended Special School or Hostel						Recom-mended special education in Ordinary School				Tuition in Hospital or Special Units		Under Review			
			In Special School or Hostel		Parents refuse consent		On Waiting List		Home Tuition		Tuition in Hospital or Special Units		In Ordinary School		At home or in Hospital or in Private School			
			Provided by Surrey		Other		Total		Total		Total		Total		Total		Total	
			B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G
Blind	B	G	2	1	-	-	2	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Partially Sighted	3	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deaf	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Partially Deaf	8	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Educationally sub-normal	49	30	29	19	-	-	29	19	1	1	10	5	-	1	-	-	7	2
Epileptic	4	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maladjusted	7	8	5	1	-	6	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Physically Handicapped	16	9	1	1	7	1	8	2	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	4	2
Delicate	11	8	4	2	3	1	7	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	2
Speech Defect	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	102	58	43	24	18	10	61	34	1	1	14	6	1	-	2	1	-	7

(Direct responsibility assumed by your Council on 1st April, 1962)

The following Infant Welfare Centres were maintained in Woking during the year.

Centre	Address	Clinic	Day
WOKING	Maternity Hospital, Heathside Road	Ante-Natal	Wednesday, p.m. Friday, a.m.
	The Clinic, Clarence Avenue	Welfare Dental	Wednesday, p.m. Monday, Tuesday, Thursday & Friday, a.m. & p.m.
		Eye	Monday, a.m. (1st & 3rd) Monday, p.m. Wednesday, a.m.
	Penlee, Claremont Avenue	General Medical Child Guidance Speech Dental	Full time Full time Monday, a.m. & p.m. Tuesday, a.m. & p.m. Wednesday, a.m. Thursday, a.m. & p.m. Friday, a.m. & p.m.
BYFLEET	Methodist Hall, Byfleet	Welfare Dental General Medical	Wednesday, p.m. Thursday, a.m. Thursday, a.m.
HORSELL	The Parish Hall	Welfare General Medical	Friday, p.m. Friday, p.m.
KNAPHILL	Trinity Church Hall, Chobham Road	Welfare General Medical	Friday, p.m. Friday, p.m.
WESTFIELD	St. Peter's Church Hall, Old Woking	Welfare General Medical	Tuesday, p.m. Tuesday, a.m.
ST. JOHN'S	Memorial Hall	Welfare General Medical	Thursday, p.m. Thursday, p.m.
SHEERWATER	St. Michael's Hall	General Medical Welfare	Monday, a.m. Monday, p.m.
MAYBURY	Youth Centre, Alpha Road	General Medical Welfare	Thursday, p.m. Thursday, p.m.
PYRFORD	The Village Hall	General Medical Welfare	Monday, p.m. Monday, p.m.
BROOKWOOD	Memorial Hall	General Medical Welfare	2nd & 4th Tuesdays, p.m.

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY AND HOME NURSING

The 13 District Nurses or Domiciliary Midwives employed in the Woking area are listed below.

Brookwood	Miss D. Hall) Miss V.J. Holder)	37, St. John's Road, Woking	Woking 5736
Byfleet	Miss M. Cook	1, Ulwin Avenue, Byfleet	Byfleet 42658
Knaphill	Mrs. A. Brunskill	16, Victoria Road, Knaphill, Woking	Brookwood 3298
Sheerwater	Miss F.M. Richards	169, Albert Drive, Sheerwater, Woking	Byfleet 42606
West Byfleet	Miss S.I. Dye	181, Woodham Lane, New Haw	Byfleet 45448
Woking	Miss H.F. Bisseneek	Helvetia, High Street, Horsell	Woking 511
	Miss E.W. Davies	The Flat, The Day Nursery, Chobham Road, Woking	Woking 1407
	Mrs. M. Drake	Aram, . Vicarage Lane, Send	Ripley 2202
	Miss D. Penny	Carberry, Kingfield Road, Woking	Woking 1559
MIDWIFERY ONLY	Miss M. Fielding) Miss J.M. Pollard) Miss L. Wilson)	St. Fillans, Maybury Hill, Woking	Woking 2372

